

Hongkong & Shanghai

3810

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTORISED CAPITAL £1,600,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000
PAID-UP £625,500

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 "4 "
" 3 "3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. G. Gilles, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Hol Chuen, Esq.
H. Stolteforth, Esq. Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Pars Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £25,000,150

BANKERS:—
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:—PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST, ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.

" 6 "4 "

" 3 "3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [213]

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE AT THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY) AND SATURDAY, the 26th and 28th of July, 1894, each day Commencing at 2.30 P.M.

AT THE VICTORIA HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLES, BAR, FIXTURES, &c., Comprising:—

CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, MARBLE-TOP CENTRE and SIDE TABLES.

CHIMNEY GLASSES, PICTURES and ORNAMENTS.

CARPETS and HEARTH RUGS.

EXTENSION DINING-TABLES, ROUND TABLES, DINER WAGONS, AMERICAN and VIENNA CHAIRS.

CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE.

And the FURNITURE of 40 BED-ROOMS, Consisting of DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES with PLATE GLASS DOORS, CRETONE COVERED BED-ROOM SUITES, MARBLE-TOP CENTRE & SIDE TABLES, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLES and TOILET GLASSES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and BED-ROOM CARPETS.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO by COLLARD & COLLARD.

ONE LARGE IRON SAFE.

ONE THURSTON BILLIARD TABLE with BALLS, CUES, &c., Complete.

TWO BURROUGHS & WATTS BILLIARD TABLES with BALLS, CUES, &c., Complete.

ONE LAZARUS BILLIARD TABLE with BALLS, CUES, &c., Complete.

TWO AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES by JACOB STRAUSS.

ONE LARGE COOKING RANGE, TWO WOODEN PAVILIONS,

etc., etc., etc.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Antiques.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1894. [179]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD
is one of the LARGEST and BEST KNOWN
of the BRITISH LIFE OFFICES.
FUNDS exceed SEVEN and THREE
QUARTERS MILLIONS STERLING.
ANNUAL REVENUE OVER ONE MILLION
STERLING.

For Forms of Proposal and every information,
Apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1894. [743]

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company
having this Day been TRANSFERRED
to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to
accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT
RATES.

For the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
K. FUKUJI, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [746]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333-33
EQUAL to £600,000 } £833,333-33
RESERVE FUND\$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEEK MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq. |

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 12th December, 1894. [67]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [180]

BEST HOTEL SERVICE

Hongkong, 1st June, 1894. [643]

Hotels.

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION,
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT in ALL THE
BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A
PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Promoter

BEST VIEW HOTEL

Hongkong, 1st June, 1894. [643]

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THE commodious and well appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,350 feet
above sea-level, has just been thoroughly
redecorated, renovated and refurbished, and a
NEW WING has been built, which commands
magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland
of China.

SUMMER RATES,
(FROM MAY 1st to OCTOBER 31st).

One person, per day.....\$ 4.00

One person, per week25.00

One person, per month\$70 to \$85.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per
day7.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per
week45.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per
month\$120 to \$140.00

For further particulars, apply to

MANAGER,

Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1894. [145]

THOMAS'S GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that

such a place as this was the one thing
needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the
PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE—providing it be
First-class in every detail. A place where one
may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK
at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M., or later
if notice be given. He is also prepared to
SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES
per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending
Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash, Terms:—

Breakfast per meal \$0.75.....per Month \$12

Dinner\$0.75....." " \$20

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper\$25

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper\$35

Breakfast and Supper\$30

Supper and Supper\$40

SPECIAL TIPPIES and DINNERS served
in excellent style of short notice.

W. THOMAS,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1894. [179]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

WARNE'S NEW ROYAL NATURAL
HISTORY, Vol. I.

Rose—Gold (the Metallurgy of).

Louis—Handbook Gold Milling.

Brassey's Naval Annual.

Artillery—Its progress and present position.

Foster's Whist Manual.

George Moore—Mummer's Wife.

Zolas—Money.

Gale and Polden—Guide to Promotion.

Football—Rugby Union Game.

Gore—World of Space.

Black—Library Atlas of the World.

New Photos—Types of English Beauty.

Very Handsome Blair Wood Pipes in
cases.

Large Selection of Long Cherry Wood Pipes.

New Stock of Chrysograph to imitate Stained
Glass Windows.

Norier's Nautical Tables.

Imman's Nautical Tables.

Ansbury's Extra Masters Guide.

Bellot's French-English Dictionary.

Brown Russian Books and Stories.

Brown Leather Polish.

Tennis Balls and Shoes.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1894. [175]

Telegraphic Address:—
"CENTRAL,
SHANGHAI."

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"CENTRAL,
SHANGHAI."

Hongkong, 11th July

Entimations.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO., LTD.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

SUMMER DRINKS.

FRUIT SYRUPS,
In Bottles at 75 Cents.

AERATED WATERS.

D. C. & Co's
LIQUEUR AND OTHER WHISKIES.

C L A R E T S.

MEDOC.
Per Case, Pints.....\$5.50
Per Case, Quarts.....\$5.00
ST. GERMAIN.
Per Case, Pints.....\$7.50
Per Case, Quarts.....\$7.00
ST. ESTEPHE.
Per Case, Quarts.....\$7.50

DAKIN CRUCKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carrill & Co.)
inform us that the steamship *Empress of China* Singapore
for this port yesterday, and is due on or
about the 30th inst.

THE steamers *Glucksburg* and *Ghasee* are in
dock undergoing a slight overhaul. The *Protos*
came out of dock to-day, making room for the
Scottish Oriental Co.'s *Mongkul*.

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525,
will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zetland
Street, on Wednesday, the 1st proximo, at 8.30
for 9.00 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are
cordially invited.

WE regret to hear that Mr. F. H. May, Captain
Superintendent of Police, is indisposed, and
unable to attend to his important duties. The
effects of the hard work Mr. May has gone
through in connection with the plague.

ONLY a couple of shipping reports clipped from
the *China Mail* Extra "to-day":

"The British steamer *Tesuer* reports: Had
moderate winds, fine weather."

"The German steamer *Peyiyan* reports: Had
fine weather throughout the passage."

Now, where did the *Tesuer* and *Peyiyan* sail
from? That's the "rub."

THE Hebrew community was greatly in evidence
at the Police Court this morning, when Capt.
Hastings sentenced Jacob Bakal to six weeks'
imprisonment, in lieu of a \$15 fine for assaulting
one Moonshee Fekkel, a Jew on the 17th
instant. The prisoner, who went "abst," was
further bound over in the sum of \$10 to be of
good behaviour for three months, and in default
it was arranged that he should "do" three
weeks more.

ADVICE has been received in Singapore, says
the *Straits Times* of the 16th inst., that four
Europeans who were suspected of having
smuggled arms and ammunition into
Bali, a small island near Lombok, have been
arrested, and legal proceedings are being taken
against them. We are informed that the names
of the men are Malagan (who is a Russian), Capt.
Danelski (a Dane), and Messrs. Holmes and
Paige (Englishmen).

THE Magistrate this morning, before Captain
Hastings, the Portuguese assault case of
J. Orzio v. M. Vas was concluded. Mr.
C. Evans appeared for the complainant, and
Mr. E. J. Gist was for the defendant. The
sentence (previously three weeks) was reduced
to fourteen days' hard labour, the defendant
being bound over in the sum of \$25 to keep
the peace for six months, or in default an additional
28 days' hard labour.

How do you account for the outbreak of the
plague?"—"Oh, it certainly follows upon a very
dry season, and a great scarcity of water. These
are nearly always associated with virulent
epidemics in the East."

"Have you any advice to give to the European
residents of Hongkong, or to the ruling
authorities?"—"No, they seem to understand
pretty well how to deal with the emergency."

"The plague is said to correspond very closely
in its symptoms to the description of the Black
Death given by Dr. Gasquet, in his recent
monograph on that profoundly interesting
subject?"—"Decidedly, it is in character what we
may call a medieval plague, and those who see
the victims of it probably see how rapidly died the
hundreds of thousands of people carried off by
the Black Death. A peculiarity of this disease
is that it fatally affects animals as well as human
beings."

"Is there any danger to India or Europe,
think you, Sir Thomas?"—"I do not see how
there should be, with proper precautions. But
the plague will have to be watched. Still, as
I have said, I regard the prospect very hopefully."

Two cases of plague were reported by Yau-mai-
yesterday, one came from Hangham and the
other was discovered in a shoph at the back of
the Gun Club. They were speedily removed
to the Kennedy-town hospital.

IN the Supreme Court this morning the Full
Court dismissed the appeal of the Opium Farmer
v. Constable Pepper, in respect to the alleged
illegal seizure of four chests of opium by the
defendant in April last, their lordships stating
that they were of opinion that the Magistrate
who ordered the confiscation of the drug and
fined the Farmer \$250 acted in accordance with
the terms of section 15 of *Ordinance No. 89 of 1891*:
Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. H. L.
Dennis, appeared for the appellant and Mr. A.
J. Leach, (Acting Attorney General) instructed
by Mr. A. B. Johnson (Crown Solicitor) was for
the respondent.

FROM a native source the *Shanghai Mercury* of
the 20th inst. learns that a sum of \$11,000,000 has
been granted for the purpose of war, and
should not be sufficient another
large sum will be given from the Empress
Dowager's birthday celebration. It is also stated
that Li Hung-chang has applied to select 50,000
soldiers from Hunan, Anhwei, Hopei, and
Shensi, to be put under the command of Li
Ming-chuan, and Liu Yung-look. This application
is said to have been granted by the
Tung-ki Yen-ki and Board of Admiralty. It is
also reported that Wong Kin-mun, has been
ordered to take part in the action against Japan.

MR. W. E. Maxwell had a very nasty spill at
the Singapore racecourse on the 17th inst.,
which fortunately resulted in no very serious
consequences. Mr. Maxwell was, according to
the *Straits Times*, "schooling" Dr. Brett's grey
horse over the jumps prepared for the Gymkhana
Meeting which took place last Saturday. All
the hurdles had been taken except the last one,
just before the finishing post. Here the horse
seemed to waver and, in taking the jump, it
apparently knocked the wood and rolled over on
to its side on the ground. Mr. Maxwell was
shot off the saddle some yards away and for
a minute or so lay stunned, but after that he got
up and walked away, receiving nothing more
than a severe shaking.

THE latest official returns are as follow:—
From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—
Now Docks Dieci, Kowloon, made
cases..... 10
Hospital ship *Hyspa*..... 0 0 0
Kennedy-town..... 0 0 0 35
Slaughter House..... 4 1 0 44
Private houses..... 0 3 0
Total 4 4 0 92

Deaths reported from the outbreak (9th May)
up to July 24th, noon—4,404; grand total, 2,400.

From noon up to 3 p.m. to-day—At Tung
Wah branch (including now only the Shanghae
House) new cases; of death since 6 p.m. to
Canton 10; Junks, 10; total remaining under
treatment at the Tung Wah branch, 44.

LAI-CHU-KOK RETURN.

The following are the returns of admissions,
death, etc., at the Lai-kuok post-hospital for the
twenty-four hours ending 3 o'clock yesterday.

Admissions—Admissions, 6; from Kennedy-
town and, 1; from Sam-moo-fo; 3 deaths; 1; dis-
charged, 4; remaining under treatment, 45.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, 24th July.

The Taotai has notified the Foreign consuls at
Shanghai that the Woosung bar may be blocked
at any moment.

In the event of war the Chinese Northern and
Southern fleets will harass the Japanese coast.

THE NEW SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

Abdel Azis has formally entered Fez at
the head of the army and been loyally acclaimed.
The tribes are submissive.

PARIS, 16th July, 1894.

Russia is striving to prevent war between
China and Japan.

The Koreans in Chemulpo are threatening the
French fathers.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We learn that private telegrams have been
received in town to-day from Shanghai to the

Magistrate this morning, Captain
Hastings presiding. Wong U Chan, a member
of the crew of the Chinese steamer *Fushan*, was
charged with being in possession of 50 taels of
opium dried and 6 taels of prepared opium. The
case was proved up to the hilt, and in default of
a fine of \$75, he went "abst" for three months.
The drug was confiscated.

ANOTHER TYPHOON.

Since early dawn the aspect of the weather
has been extremely threatening, a strong north-
easterly wind and heavy rain-equalls indicating
that a typhoon was raging not very many
hundreds of miles from the colony. Shortly
after 10 a.m. most of the small native craft in the
harbour sought shelter in neighbouring bays
and creeks, and at 10 to 11 a.m. a black cone was
hauled on board the *Victor Emanuel*, indicating
that the centre of the depression was at that hour
to the south and within 300 miles of the Colony.

In his weather report to-day the Acting
Director of the Observatory states:—On
the 25th at 10.10 a.m. black south cone
notified. At 10.35 a.m. the depression was south
of Hongkong, probably moving in a north-
westerly direction. At 10.54 a.m. barometer falling,
strong easterly winds, with showery
and squally weather. A typhoon appears to
have entered the south-west of Japan yesterday.

THE MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistracy this morning, Captain
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THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

SPECIAL QUARANTINE NOTICES.

The following notices have been issued:—

The sanitary authorities at Suez state that they
will apply regulations against plague to all
arrivals from Hongkong, but will admit them to
quarantine after favourable medical inspection
provided there has been no sickness on board.

The Swedish authorities have declared the
island of Hongkong to be infected with the
plague.

Spanish notification states:—"Arrivals
from Hongkong are declared foul, whatever the
date of departure."

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND ON THE PLAGUE.

A correspondent of the *London and China
Express* has interviewed the veteran chairman
of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company,
who spent some of the best years of his life
in Hongkong. "Can you tell me anything
about the plague at Hongkong, Sir Thomas?"
said the interviewer.

"Well," answered Sir Thomas, "with his usual
cheerful courtesy; "the latest news is encouraging,
and the Europeans seem to be keeping up their
spirits admirably. We have telegrams from our
people there saying that they are well. There
are, of course, difficulties about labour, but
on the whole I take a favourable view of the situation
and think that the plague is going to pass
off."

"Do you remember any similar visitations?"
—"No; in Hongkong. There have been similar
visitations in the North of China; that is, at the
other side of the Celestial Empire—within the
last twenty years, and they carried off shoals of
people."

"The present visitation has disturbed your
business?"—"Naturally it has disturbed all
business to a great extent, but the particular
degree of disturbance it is not easy to estimate.
The endus from Hongkong would be a very
serious interruption to all trade, and I have no
doubt that there is great difficulty both to the
loading and unloading of vessels just now."

"The plague does not seem to have affected
the Europeans to any very serious extent?"
—"No; it has not, so far. They are not seem to
be at all afraid of it. They are able, apparently,
to isolate it. Then that of Hongkong
which is peopled by Europeans lies very high,
on a healthy plateau above the por, where there
is perfect safety. At any rate, I do not see how
the plague could be carried up there."

"Do you account for the outbreak of the
plague?"—"Oh, it certainly follows upon a very
dry season, and a great scarcity of water. These
are nearly always associated with virulent
epidemics in the East."

"Have you any advice to give to the European
residents of Hongkong, or to the ruling
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in its symptoms to the description of the Black
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to the Kennedy-town hospital.

THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE.

Converts the waste of bath water into a valuable
disinfectant, which in passing through the
down-spouts and stench-traps destroys mosquito germs
and removes bad smells. It is safe in the bath
and all necessary vessels therein.

ITS MISCELLANEOUS USE.

Combined with its agreeable and refreshing
odour will command it to the public for General
use, as it is an elegant, agreeable, and perfect
disinfectant for sick-rooms, bed-rooms, bath-
rooms and all necessary vessels therein. For all
purposes it should be diluted freely with water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

As a safeguard in visiting—

A little sprinkled on the handkerchief of
cotton wool and kept in front of the nose and
mouth in infected rooms or in passing through
infected districts is strongly recommended.

For washing the face and hands—A tea-
spoonful to a gallon of water.

For the bath—A table-spoonful or less.

For sick-rooms and bed-rooms—A tea-
spoonful or more distributed in saucers round
the room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp.

For sprinkling or spray—A wine-glassful to
a pint of water.

AS A MOUTH WASH.

A few drops in a tumbler of water.

FOR WASHING DOGS.

A table-spoonful to a bucket of water.

THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE.

Converts the waste of bath water into a valuable
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For sick-rooms and bed-rooms—A tea-
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For sprinkling

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1854.

owing to the opposition of the peasantry to the collection of taxes. The conflicts between the gendarmes and the peasantry three of the latter were killed and many severely injured. Many gendarmes were also injured. The authorities are sending reinforcements of police. In the Bilbao district bread riots are feared.

TANGIER, June 22nd.

The Sultan's eldest son, Mulei Usman, from whom trouble was expected, has announced his submission to the new Sultan. The houses of Europeans are guarded by troops. The Sultan's forces have reported a revolt of the Mithnou tribe. Large numbers of the tribesmen were killed.

MANAGUA, June 22nd.

A large lot of arms has been landed on the Mosquito coast by a schooner from Colon, where they were transferred from a British ship. General Ortiz came here and had an interview with the President and then left for Leon.

WINNIPEG, June 22nd.

Archbishop Tasche died at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

MANAGUA, June 22nd.

The situation in Nicaragua is gloomy. General Ortiz, Minister of War and Vice-President, has withdrawn his support from the Zelaya Government. A ministerial crisis is imminent.

VALLEJO, June 22nd.

Orders were received at the Navy Yard this morning to put the United States ship *Marion* out of commission as soon as possible.

GLASGOW, June 23rd.

It has been definitely settled that the *Vigilant* and *Valkyrie* will engage in their first contest on the Clyde on July 5th, as neither yacht will be ready in time to race at an earlier date.

The *Vigilant*, *Valkyrie*, *Britannia* and *Saturna* have been entered for the Royal Ulster Yacht Club regatta, which will be sailed on Belfast Slough July 16th and 17th.

The schooner-yacht *Lasca*, owned by John E. Brooks of New York, has been entered for the cruiser race in this regatta.

ATHENS, June 23rd.

Earthquakes were felt to day in various parts of the Peloponnesus, the peninsula forming the southern part of Greece.

THE LOMBOK EXPEDITION.

The following telegrams appear in the *Daily Courier*:

BATAVIA, July 7th.

According to Government telegrams, troops have landed at Lombok without resistance. The population assisted in bringing the boats on the beach. The Lombok flag was taken down, and the Dutch flag hoisted.

July 8th.

The Rajah has sent three headmen to say that he would attack the troops. The headmen were sent back to say that the Dutch would only treat with the Rajah himself.

July 10th.

Mataram has been taken; the Saksas have assisted the Dutch.

Mataram is the capital, but the Rajah has a stockade called Tjukangara.

According to a telegram for the *Batavia Nieuwsblad*, the English steamer *Poh Ann* has been seized at Amperan with 175 central-five guns on board. An English gunner named Mitchell has been taken prisoner.

July 11th.

According to a *Java Post* telegram, the old Rajah of Lombok died sixteen months ago, some say that he was killed a few months ago. Mitchell has been released. Sometime ago this man offered the Government his assistance at Lombok. This was refused, but an eye was kept on him.

The King of Cos, an independent state near Macassar, is making difficulties about signing a new contract with the Dutch.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 3rd.

In the libel case of Thomas Pudan v. Colonial Conway Goron, in action to produce documents containing the alleged libel was refused by the Secretary of State, and judgment was found for the defendant with costs.

July 4th.

On the motion of Mr. Fowler, the House of Commons has ordered a return to be prepared of the net income and expenses of India for the decade ending 1853.

July 5th.

Cholera has appeared at St. Petersburg, and there is also a serious outbreak at Cronstadt. The following is the result of the race for the Princess of Wales' Stakes, run at Newmarket:—

Ishgloss T. Loxes 1.

Bullingdon M. Cannon 2.

Ladas J. Watts 3.

July 6th.

Mr. Langley, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Aylesbury by a majority of 1,000, replacing the Hon. B. Coleridge, who is raised to the Peers.

The death is announced of Sir A. H. Layard. No lives were lost yesterday by the sinking of the yacht *Valkyrie*.

The situation round Chicago is getting worse. The troops have partly restored traffic, but it is feared that they are too few and scattered to overawe the riotous strikers. A warrant has been issued for the arrests of Debs, the strike leader.

July 7th.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Salisbury introduced a Bill to exclude destitute aliens from Great Britain and to expel all foreign conspirators. Lord Rosebery, in the debate which followed, said he was not opposed to the first proposal in the Bill, although he doubted its urgency. He thought the police were ample to cope with all conspirators, and regretted that Lord Salisbury had charged England with sheltering foreign assassins, as it was calculated to complicate our foreign relations. The Bill was then read a first time.

NEW YORK, July 7th.

Bands of the railway men on strike were looted and burning at Chicago yesterday evening, and an immense quantity of railway material was destroyed. The incendiaries then burned the buildings of the World's Fair are covering an extent of 8 acres. The police are powerless to cope with the rioters. The military charged the mob, but, as they are not allowed to fire on them, they are about as useless as the police, and in the meantime mob-law reigns supreme. Most of the factories in Chicago have stopped work from want of coal, and 100,000 men are thereby idle. The strike is extending eastward, and the Labor Societies are joining.

Latest advices from Chicago state that a mob had attacked a train and were wrecking it when the militia were called out and fired a volley. Several rioters were injured, but the mob overcame the troops, who retired, and the wrecking was resumed.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8th.

The cholera is increasing in Riga, and particularly at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, July 8th.

In the cricket match between Players and Gentlemen the latter were beaten by an innings and twenty-seven runs.

NEW YORK, July 8th.

There has been continued rioting at Chicago and in the suburbs, a riotous mob sacking the railway premises and burning the railway plant. Telegrams from St. Louis state that affairs are quieting down there, and that the strikers are resuming work.

July 9th.

The latest telegrams received from Chicago state that the strikers have suspended their work of destruction in the city and suburbs. At a meeting of allied trades to-day it was resolved that a general strike should take place on Wednesday morning unless the Pullman Co. concedes the demands made by the railway men on the 15th.

WASHINGTON, July 9th.

President Cleveland has summoned the rioters to disperse before noon to-day, otherwise they will be treated with military rigour.

SHANGHAI, July 9th.

The Korean Government, replying to the representations of the Japanese Government, has declared that Korea has faithfully observed all her treaty obligations. On the 3rd instant Japan presented to Korea a formal demand for reformation.

LONDON, July 9th.

The *Times* correspondent at Seoul telegraphs that 1,000 more Japanese have landed at Chemulpo.

CHINA'S ARMIES.

I

At the present moment, with the armies of China and Japan standing opposite each other "armed to the teeth," no subject of greater interest than an examination into the condition of their respective forces could well be found; for there can be little doubt that, in the event of its coming to blows, the quarrel will have to be fought out on *terra firma*, a naval engagement, whatever its result, will hardly yield a final solution of the dispute, and so the condition of the navy is of only secondary interest. The time has therefore come for a closer examination into the land forces of the respective countries.

It would be wrong to assume that China's army has made no progress since 1860, or even only small progress; on the other hand, it will not do to overvalue the progress actually made. The main improvement is in the armament; reforms in the fields of tactics and strategy are opposed to the Chinese character. It is true that the arming of their infantry with modern weapons has greatly increased that power of China's forces, combined as it is, with an inexhaustible supply of the raw material of arms. China possesses an extraordinary pertinacity and passive power of resistance; the long drawn out, bloody Taiping revolt has been thoroughly extinguished and the great loss of men in Tongking in 1845 was borne exclusively by two provinces. China has the power of putting such masses of men in the field as to crush any opponent, especially when we consider that the strength of any army set down in Eastern Asia must be comparatively limited. To conquer China would require such numbers that their transport alone would meet with insuperable technical difficulties, and the necessary sacrifices of men and money would be such as no commercial or ideal advantages could justify.

China has been compared to a steel bullet: a simple pressure leaves no trace, while a heavy blow knocks it all to pieces. The Governor-General are responsible to the Central Government for the security of their respective provinces. The extent to which this system of government by deputy, this independence of separate parts giving sovereign powers to the Viceroy, is liable to endanger the Throne itself—is an open question; but the system has a determining influence upon the whole organisation of the defence of the country, besides entailing numerous ulterior consequences. Seeing that, even in this time, the Viceroy have to care almost exclusively for the safety of their own provinces, each has its own system of special troops, and that each province possesses a double garrison—the Imperial and the Viceroyal. This explains how the conditions of strength vary; one Governor-General devotes more, another less attention to his troops; while another employs European instructors, while another employs none. Viceroy of the coast provinces soon found themselves compelled to build men-of-war; partly for protection against piracy, partly for the reason that the Central Government is here able to apply greater pressure.

The provinces in the interior of the Empire found themselves almost entirely freed from any war burdens. It is naturally the interest of each Viceroy to retain the fruits of his exertions for himself; in no case is he inclined to come to the assistance of a neighbour who is worse provided, and incur the danger of denuding his own province, for whose safety he is responsible with his head. By this system, common interest is virtually excluded. And, as the principle of individual responsibility for a definite object is carried down step by step, the commanders of regiments having to take their orders from the local officials, so, in actual war, no real mutual support for offensive purposes is to be reckoned upon; all remain shut up in a purely defensive state, holding themselves back in such a way that anything like energetic action is illusory. In order to form a judgment of the capabilities of a Chinese army, these conditions must be taken into account and not any deceptive enumeration of the forces themselves. Affairs are said to be bad in some of the interior provinces that one Governor-General troops are regarded as enemies by the authorities of the neighbouring provinces.

Let us turn to the army itself, that is to say, to that portion which is armed and constituted upon a European model. We will have entirely of account all those corps d'elite and cavalry regiments in the interior which are still armed with spear and matchlock of antiquated type; although these, if properly handled, represent, by their numbers, no inconsiderable force, still the only troops by which to face a foreign foe, are portions of the Chihli and Peking garrisons. We shall then turn to the other forces of the empire, as far as the old system still prevails, but stimulated by modern methods in a more cautious manner. The division into Banner troops, into Chinese and Manchu regiments, under a mixed command of Chinese and Tartars, is so deeply rooted that it is easy to see how, in consequence of these co-ordinated commanders, all modern instruction is made illusory. A certain amount of progress was noticeable in Chihli during the last war, inasmuch as one General was entrusted with the defence of the coast and another with the supreme command of all the troops. But even in this case both were subordinated to the Governor-General, Li Hung-chang.

The Chinese army is maintained by recruiting in some of the Western, mainly Mahomedan provinces, however, there exists a system of limited universal service. The supply of men, even in war time, is constantly in excess of the demand. From the fact that most commanders of garrisons undertake themselves the cost of their troops, the cost of malversation is cheap and the commanders have something left over for themselves. The pay varies according to the different provinces, but, even when regularly paid, it does not amount to more than one pound sterling per month, out of which the soldier has to feed and clothe himself. The wants of the Chinese soldiers are modest in the extreme and heroic lies the main strength of a Chinese army.

A few years ago the armament and training of the infantry were better than they were at the time of the Taiping rebellion. H. E. Li Hung-chang was the first Viceroy who ventured not only to employ European instructors,—this had been done before,—but energetically to carry out their proposals. The Central Government did not regard the innovation unfavourably, since General Gordon, with his "Ever-Victorious" army of 4,000 men, had given proof of what a corps in European fashion can do. During the Taiping rebellion this had been the main stay of the Emperor and his throne. Americans, English, Germans and Frenchmen had served in this corps, whose strength consisted in their discipline.

French officers had acted as instructors in the Chinese army for many years, of whom it is well known that their activity manifested itself in every possible direction with the exception of drill. The road far German influence was opened by the Tientsin Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Detring, the confidant of Li Hung-chang, through whom he was not without influence upon the decisions of the Court at Peking. By his advice the central government pressed upon the Viceroy in each province the engagement of German officers.

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The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—98 per cent., prem., sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £800 paid up.—\$24, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares.—\$5, buyers.
CHINESE LOANS.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £1 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$125 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$64 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 165 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited.—\$137 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association.—\$70, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited.—Tls. 15 per share.
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$180 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company.—\$79 per share, sellers.
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$30 per share, sellers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$263 per share, buyers.
China and Manilla Steam Ship Company.—\$65, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited.—\$34, sales and buyers.
Douglas Steamship Company.—\$49, sales and buyers.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd. (Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd. (Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$160 per share.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$48, buyers.

MINING.

Punjum Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$67 per share, sellers.
Punjum Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.70 per share, buyers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited.—\$5 per share, sellers.
The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited.—\$1.90 per share, sellers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin.—\$80 per share, sellers.
The Jelatu Mining and Trading Co., Limited.—\$6, buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—85 per cent. premium, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited.—\$20 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$37.50 per share, sales and buyers.
Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$12 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures 3%.

The Sharpen Hotel Co., Limited.—nominal.
LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited.—\$10 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited.—\$5, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited.—\$24 per share, sellers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.—\$10, buyers.
Dakin, Crichtonhank & Co., Limited.—\$14 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited.—\$6 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited.—\$4 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited.—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company.—\$125 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company.—\$75 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited.—\$40 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited.—\$4 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited.—\$4.75, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited.—\$70, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/1
Bank Bills, on demand 2/1

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2

On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 2/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2

Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/2

On INDIA—
T. T. 194
On Demand 194

On SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 74
Private, 30 days' sight 75
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate). 69.30

Silver (per oz.) 28 11/16

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. A. Andizzone. Mr. R. Lyall.
Rev. S. A. Bayle. Mr. C. E. Mehta.
Mr. P. C. Birch. Mr. T. Mitchell.
Surg. A. L. Borrallie. Mr. Oscar Noodt.
Mr. Graham Campbell. Mr. E. Pasquet.
Captain E. Peck.
Dr. V. Daneberg. Mr. C. Salton.
Mr. W. A. Duff. Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. J. Kinghorn. Mr. W. Whitley.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Dr. Bearblock. Mr. MacLean.
Miss Coe. Dr. Meaden.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple. Mr. Medhurst.
Mr. Delbance. Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. Dupre. Mr. H. Nicolle.
Mr. J. Dowling. Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. Farquharson. Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr. Geo. Fenwick. Mr. F. H. Slagter.
Mr. Fullerton. Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton. Smith and family.
Mr. W. S. Harrison. Mr. Stetson.
Mr. Geo. Holmes. Capt. & Mrs. Watson.
Mr. Jones.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Swat*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 23rd instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 28th.

The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Persia*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 7th instant.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 17th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *SIA* left Tacoma and Victoria, B.C., on the 3rd instant for Yokohama, Kobe, and Hongkong.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 17th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer *Chelydra*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 21st instant at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 27th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Daphne*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The N. G. I. steamer *Biagno* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Laertes* left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The steamer *Energa* left Singapore on the 24th instant, and may be expected here on the 30th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yava* left Bombay on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.

The China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd. (Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd. (Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

24th July, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Lat.	Long.	Temp.	Humid.	Wind.	Wester.	Bar.
Wanshan	26.25	114.75	74	85	SSE	+	101.0
Ts'ing	26.02	114.95	75	85	W	+	101.0
Fuzhou	26.05	115.01	65	85	SE	+	101.0
Amoy	26.35	115.08	83	85	NE	+	101.0
Aspin	26.75	115.15	85	85	NE	+	101.0
Swatow	26.85	115.25	85	85	NE	+	101.0
Hongkong	26.50	115.35	75	85	SE	+	101.0
Victoria Peak	26.50	115.35	75	85	SE	+	101.0
Macau	26.50	115.35	85	85	SE	+	101.0
Holbow	26.54	115.30	85	85	WNE	+	101.0
Haihong	26.54	115.30	85	85	WNE	+	101.0
Manila	26.50	115.35	85	85	SE	+	101.0
Cape St. James	26.95	115.35	85	85	SW	+	101.0

25th July, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Lat.	Long.	Temp.	Humid.	Wind.	Wester.	Bar.
Wanshan	26.77	115.57	85	85	SSE	+	101.0
Ts'ing	26.62	115.57	85	85	SW	+	101.0
Shanghai	26.62	115.57	75	85	SW	+	101.0
Amoy	26.75	115.65	85	85	SE	+	101.0
Aspin	26.75	115.72	85	85	SE	+	101.0
Swatow	26.75	115.75	75	85	ENE	+	101.0
Victoria Peak	26.65	115.75	75	85	ENE	+	101.0
Gap Rock	26.64	115.80	85	85	ENE	+	101.0
Macau	26.65	115.80	85	85	ENE	+	101.0
Haihong	26.65	115.80	85	85	SE	+	101.0
Holbow	26.65	115.80	85	85	SE	+	101.0
Cape St. James	26.70	115.80	85	85	SE	+	101.0

Per *Tenzer*, from Singapore.—130 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, from Foochow, &c.—40 Chinese.

Per *Salsas*, from Marseilles for Hongkong.—

Surgeon-Captain A. Barradale. From Singa-

pore.—Mr. and Mrs. Chan Ah Leng, Messrs.

Chia Ah Yoot and Chow Ah Yew. From

Singapore.—10 Chinese. From Marseilles for

Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Frandon, Infant and

maid. Messrs. F. B. Aubert, H. K. Weng, Blanchard,

and Stewart. From Singapore.—Mr. J. Sharp and

Mrs. A. Lye. From Sakon.—Messrs. de

Crouelhier, Bazile, and Costet. From Singa-

pore for Kobe.—Mr. H. B. Daunt. From Mar-

sellees for Yokohama.—Messrs. Thee, Golds-

man, Yamamoto, K. Bando, Hosuke Hagaue, and

R. Yambe. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs.

D. C. Neave, Mrs. Shirshib Onno, Messrs.